

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1808.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, July 21, 1808.

## EXTRACTS

From Dr. Bartno's Medical and Physical Journal.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania is rapidly increasing in respectability, and in the number of its pupils. The aggregate amount of its students during the last winter, was not less than 270, or 275. The greatest number of these were from Pennsylvania, and from the states south and west of Pennsylvania. A few were from New-England; a greater number from the state of New-York; two or three from the West-India islands; and at least two from Europe.

On the 27th of April last, a public examination of the Medical candidates was held in the presence of the Trustees and Faculty of the University, and a number of the citizens; and on the following day, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon sixty gentlemen, each of whom had written and submitted to the Medical Professors an Inaugural Dissertation, which was publicly defended. The following is a list of the graduates from Maryland, and the titles of their dissertations.

John Arnett, of Maryland, on Abscesses.

Jacob Best, of Frederick Town, Maryland, on Intermittent Fever.

Samuel Baker, of Baltimore, on the Form of Disease usually denominated Chorea Sancti Viti.

Michael A. Finley, of Baltimore, on the use of the Muriatic Acid.

William Willnot Hall, of Maryland, on Strictures in the use of cold water in the cure of fevers.

Arnold Hannekampff, of Maryland, on the Influenza.

James Page, of Baltimore, Maryland, on Superpurgation.

William Pinkney, of Maryland, on the Cholera infantum.

William Kilty Smith, of Maryland, on Mortification.

Thomas Worthington, of Maryland, on the Modes of Operating Medicines.

The degrees were conferred on the graduates by John M'Dowell, L. L. D. who is now the provost or principal of the university; after which an address was delivered to them by Dr. Barton, the Dean of the Medical Faculty for the present year. This address will be published.

By a late regulation of the trustees of the university, the medical graduates are not obliged to publish their inaugural dissertations. After the dissertations have been submitted to the medical faculty, if approved of, the publication is altogether optional, or merely an act of the graduate. In consequence of this regulation, which has now been in operation for two terms, only a small number of the dissertations have been printed and published. Of the sixty, the titles of which are given, only three have been published. Others, however, are intended for publication, either entire or in part; and some of them, perhaps, in a state more improved, (by the authors themselves) than that in which they were originally presented to the medical faculty.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, received at New-York, dated June 23.

By a vessel arrived at Trinidad, which left Gibraltar about the 20th May, it is reported that violent commotions had taken place in Spain, in consequence of the French having attempted to carry off the prince of Asturias lately declared king, as a prisoner to France, and that a number of French troops had been massacred in different places; in consequence of which Buonaparte was carrying fire and sword thro' that devoted country. Such was the consternation, it is said, that the people of Cadiz were in, that they had sent an offer to Gibraltar to deliver up the city and fleet to us, and that lord Collingwood and general Spencer had actually left that fortress with a competent number of ships and five thousand men to carry into effect this important measure.

It is not at all surprising that the state of extreme wretchedness to which the people of Spain are reduced by the detestable tyrant and his minions, should drive them to acts of the highest desperation. Flour was down to 12 and 15 dollars per barrel.

By a parliamentary report in England, it appears that the annual quantity of barley grown in England is 4,800,000 quarters, and the quantity used in distilling is 800,000 quarters. The quantity of land in culture in England for barley is 1,200,000 acres, of which 80,000 acres are said to be sufficient to grow the whole quantity from which the spirits consumed in England are produced. This estimate has been made in consequence of an intention to introduce sugar into the distillation of spirits instead of grain.

JULY 14, 1808.

Nineteen years ago, THIS DAY, the Baffile was levelled to the ground by a Parisian populace! What was then the situation of France? What is now the situation of the world? Millions since that period have fallen to gratify the worst of passions! Human blood has inundated Europe—and Europe is now in no better situation. Indeed, the tyranny and unaccountable success of Napoleon threatens the universe with destruction—the unoffending do not escape his wrath—ALL is levelled before his mighty power!—May a MIGHTIER POWER interfere and save!

[N. York paper.]

From the Hudson Bee.

The Steam Boat is certainly an interesting curiosity to strangers. To see this large and apparently unwieldy machine, without oars or sail, propelled thro' the element by invisible agency, at a rate of four miles in an hour, would be a novelty in any quarter of the globe, as we understand there is none in Europe that has succeeded on the plan upon which this is constructed. The length of the boat is 160 feet, and her width in proportion, so as not too much to impede her sailing.—The machine which moves her wheels, is called, we believe, a twenty horse machine, or equal to the power of so many horses, and is kept in motion by steam from a copper boiler, 8 or 10 feet in length. The wheels are on each side, similar to those of a mill, and under cover they are moved backward or forward, separately or together, at pleasure.

Her principal advantage is in calms, or against head winds: when the wind is fair, light square-sails, &c. are employed to increase her speed. Her accommodations (52 berths, besides sofas, &c.) are said to be equal or superior to any vessel that floats on the river, and are necessarily extensive, as all the space unoccupied by the machinery is fitted in the most convenient manner. Her route (between New-York and Albany) is a distance of 160 miles, which she performs regularly twice a week, sometimes in the short period of 32 hours, exclusive of detention by taking in and landing passengers. On her passage last week she left New-York with upwards of 100 passengers, and Albany with 80 or 90. Indeed this aquatic stage from Albany, with the Experiment of this city, bid fair to attach the greatest part of the travellers which pass the Hudson, and afford them accommodation not exceeded in any other part of the world.

The Marquis of Stafford has just completed, at Trentham, in Staffordshire, (Eng.) a building of a singular construction, being the only edifice of the sort in that country. It is a cemetery, after the manner of the Roman tombs, and, like them is situated on the road side. The ancients usually built their tombs near the highways, which while it reminded them of their ancestors, was a useful warning to a traveller. The building is of stone, a square of 40 feet on the base, and rises pyramidically 40 feet high. The inside contains 40 catacombs under one groined arch of stone; the whole is lined with a beautiful dark and highly polished marble.

An order has been issued to increase the number of the Royal Marines serving in the British navy, as follows: 25 to a ship of the first rate; 20 to a second rate; 15 to a third rate; 10 to a fourth rate and large frigates, and in proportion to smaller ships.

Josephine Dessalines.

This dowager empress has not only been permitted by the popular successor of her husband to reside in the capital of St. Domingo, but has received from him 30,000 dollars indemnity for some property destroyed by Petion. Being as prudent and wise in adversity, as she had been modest and humane in prosperity, she has forgotten her temporary elevation to remember her native obscurity. She has entered with spirit and honesty into commercial transactions, and is supposed to have, within 18 months, more than doubled her capital by the success attending her speculations. She has transformed all her ci-devant maids of honour into clerks; all her gentlemen in waiting into warehousemen; all her pages into porters, and all her equerries and grooms into wagners and carmen. Every day upwards of fifty persons dine under her roof; and every foreign merchant or traveller of respectability is invited to her sumptuous table. As regularity, industry, and liberality have hitherto distinguished this trading upstart sovereign, her reputation and credit increase, and her commercial connexions in England as well as in America, are both numerous and wealthy. She often declares that she is more happy in her magazine than she was in her palace, and that behind her counter she experiences a tranquillity unknown to her when seated on a throne.

Died, on Monday the 11th inst. at his seat near Germantown, (Pennsylvania) Doctor WILLIAM STRIPPEN, President of the College of Physicians of the city of Philadelphia, in the 75th year of his age.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at N. Orleans, to the editor of the Kentucky Palladium, dated April 15th, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

AS our market is by no means supplied with fresh Butter, and as that which is obtained from the United States is generally rancid or disagreeably salt, I beg leave to communicate to you the process by which the British fleet is supplied with sweet butter in the hottest climates, which at the end of three years is as pleasant as when first made. This plan is so simple that I trust the citizens of your state will adopt it, and they may be assured that the price of our market will pay them for their trouble.

"Instead of firkins, let fresh butter be put up in waxed canvas, or linen bags, containing each above 50lbs. Let these bags be thrown into casks constantly kept filled with salt and water, which should be renewed once or twice a week, according to circumstances, by drawing it off at bottom, and filling it with fresh at top. This is all that is necessary, it has been well proved."

The British Packet, with col. Burr on board, has sailed from Halifax for England.

Major Swann having resigned his appointment as paymaster of the army of the United States, Robert Brent, his successor, entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st inst. to whom communications for the department may hereafter be addressed.

The French privateer schooner *Superieur*, lately refitted at Philadelphia, arrived at Samana, in 9 days from that port. She carried in there an American brig, which she captured, from St. Thomas bound to New-York, with a cargo of rum.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated July 2, says, "Since our last flour has declined in price, in consequence of the importation by the fleet being very considerable.—We have plenty of salted provisions from Ireland, and cheap, and an overstock of both dry and pickled fish from Halifax and Newfoundland."

It is at length ascertained that *Mungo Parke*, the celebrated traveller in the interior of Africa, is no more. The British parliament have granted to his widow 3256l. 10s. sterling, and to Mr. Anderson, father of Mr. Anderson who accompanied Mr. Parke, 1085l.

Governor M'Kean is proposed as a candidate for the Senate of Pennsylvania, after the expiration of his official term as governor.

Destructive tornadoes have been experienced in various places in the states northward of us.

Archibald Mac Neil, Esquire, appointed consul of His Britannic majesty for the Orleans territory, has been recognized in that character, by the president of the United States, and an exequatur has been granted to him accordingly. [Phil. pap.]

In the county of Schohatre (N. C.) at a late Sheriff's sale, horses, horned cattle, farming utensils, &c. to the amount of 800 dollars, were sold for fifty-five dollars, and in Montgomery, upwards of one hundred bushels of wheat, seized on execution, were sold for one shilling and nine-pence per bushel. We state these two instances, among many which we could mention, as having recently taken place. [Wash. (N. C.) pap.]

On the 24th June flour at Antigua was selling at 15 dollars.—A supply of corn had arrived from the Western Islands, and more was daily expected.

Charity.—The following paragraph is copied from the N. York Gazette:

"Agreeable to the request of the unknown donor, Dr. Abeel acknowledges that he received through the post-office yesterday, Nine Hundred Dollars, for the New-York Missionary Society."

From Lexington (Kentucky,) June 18.

By a gentleman immediately from St. Louis, we are informed that several of the Indian tribes up the Missouri had manifested a very decided spirit of hostility towards the U. S. that some murders had been committed, and a general alarm excited among the inhabitants on the frontiers.

By a traveller who passed through this town this week from N. Orleans, we are informed that the Indians are continuing their murders. A gentleman from Georgia for Natchez was lately shot through the body and robbed. A company coming up from the latter place, was attacked and plundered just a head of the person who gave us the information, but whose party were fortunately sufficiently numerous to deter the Indians from hostilities.